E BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

TUESDAY, 29 AUGUST, 1837. [NO. 9422.

N D O N.—The well
r built Ship *Sarah*,
le, Has excellent ac-
engers carries an ex-
d will call on the
ffer. For freight or

, PARLANE AND Co.
, 29th 1837.

NDON OR LIVER-
The fine new ship
Register, *John Young*
ight or passage Ap-

ARLANE AND Co.
August 1837.

DON.—The *Palmira*,
ns, *W. Loader*, Com-
ngagement to sail be-
h September. Has ex-
tions for passengers,
erienced Surgeon. For
nd passage, apply to
BROWNRIGG, AND Co.
th August, 1837.
on the coast for passen-
inducement offer.

ON—The well known
Ship *Boyne*, Capt.
650 Tons, burthen,
r Passengers and has
, expected to arrive
ber, and will have a
s of her spacious ac-
had on application to
.—Bombay, 29th Au-

A.—The *Isabel*, JOHN
ander, will sail for
tember. For freight
ssrs. RITCHIE STEU-
18th August 1837.

D.—No. XXVII, of
RMY LIST; corrected
37. Printed on Eu-
3 Rupees.—Courier
837.

CY IN LONDON

The 3rd grade are plain Captains who either perform Regimental duty or are employed on the Staff.

4th. The unhappy subs.

If I may be pardoned for drawing Comparisons I say a Captain Commandant in this Army is what you would call in the King's or Company's Army a Field officer. I am never very clear on these subjects but my idea is that if an officer voluntarily accepts an inferior situation, that is giving up the Command of a Regiment for a Pay master and Brigade Major Ship, he ought to be compelled to drop the "*Commandant*" because he virtually ceases to command.

The system of allowing exchangesof this sort is highly injurious to the Interest of the lower grades in the service. On a referrence to the Nizams Army List Published in the Bombay Calender I observe the situation of Pay Master is held both by a Captain Commandant and a Captain. The former entered the Service in 1820 the latter in 1811—now for arguments sake suppose that the Captain of 26 years standing in the service had some 11 years ago exchanged merely to get the Rank of Captain Commandant and then returned to his old situation of Paymaster he would now be instead of the oldest *Captain* in the service one of the oldest Captain Commandants and consequently looking out and very justly so, for the Command of a Brigade. The system of allowing Captain Commandant to hold or exchange in to inferior situations is bad—it encreases the List of those worthies and retards the promotion of juniors who ought to succeed to the Staff situations alluded to.

Query.—Do Pay masters in the Kings Army succeed to the Command allowing that there are no Senior officers to them with the Regiment? and How is it in the Company's Service—recollect I dont want these Questions Answered by a Paymaster.

Pray excuse Mr. Editor the trouble I have given you, and allow me remain.

Yours, &c.
QUACK QUACK.

Hingolie, August.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—Will you be good enough to make some inquiries on the subject of the subscription for the sufferers by conflagration at Surat. Strange to say, although the the Subscription was made as I believe, and as common sense would dictate, for the immediate relief of the homeless poor, which the fire had rendered destitute, still not a pice has yet been distributed.

Yours &c.
PRY.

INDIAN REVELRY.

We meet 'neath the sounding rafter,
And the walls around are bare,;
As they shout back our peals of laughter,
It seems that the dead are there.
Then stand to your glasses—steady!
We drink in our comrades' eyes,
One cup to the dead already,
Hurrah! for the next that dies.
Not here are the goblets glowing;
Not here is the vintage sweet;

Isabel, Mermaid, and Portsea.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee Kusrovie, Julia, Mahadimbu Shaw, Dowlut Savoy, Discovery Francis Warden, Futtay Salam, Sir Charles Malcolm. Eliza, Soobrow, Lady Grant, Hydroos, Ternate, Susan, and Hydroose.

ARAB SHIPS,—Tauze. Nussarathshaw, and Futtal Bharee.

FRENCH.—Barque Anacreon.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S,—Barque Mecca Piedmontese.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 29th AUGUST, 1837.

It is with much pleasure we can state, from the best information which we have been enabled to obtain with reference to the return of the *Berenice*, and the loss of her fresh water which made this retrograde step unavoidable, that no blame whatever can attach itself either on the Commander or the officers of that vessel. It appears that all the tanks for the reception of water are connected together, and that the supply is conducted from the one to the other by pipes of communication, so that an accident happening to any part of the chain would necessarily operate upon the whole quantity. These tanks were imbedded in the coal, and the water for the voyage not having been introduced until this had taken place, there remained no means exteriorly by which an injury could be detected. A pipe or any part of a tank giving way the water would escape almost imperceptibly until the tanks were exhausted. The tanks of the *Berenice* are suplied by a pipe from the Quarter Deck, and as this has been ascertained to have been broken or to have burst, the mishap in this instance must have ensued when the supply was taken in, the water escaping at once into the hold without finding it's way into the tanks. From the great mass of coal deposited on and surrounding the tanks, and the uncertainty moreover in what part the mischief had taken place, it became impossible to discover the defec until after the removal of a great body of coal which obstructed the hold, and a consequent loss of time. No ordinary vigilance indeed could have detected the injury which had happened; to have discovered which the hold of the vessel must have been inspected, which could scarcely have been expected unless there had been something to awaken suspicion. The superintending Engineer says indeed, that he did observe a considerable quantity of water in the hold, but that as much rain had fallen he attributed the wet state of the coal to that circumstance, and did not think it necessary to make any communication to the officers. It is certainly a fortunate that the accident has happened in a manner which admitted of an easy reparation. Had it ensued at a great distance from any Port it might have been productive of much misery to those on board. Suppose the misfortune to have arisen a couple of thousand miles from any land, and that the whole supply of water had disappeared as suddenly as in this case, the miseries which all would have had to endure are frightful in contemplation. This leads

A Correspondent under the signature of PRY requests us to make inquiries on the subject of the subscription, which was got up for the relief of the sufferers at Surat by the terrible fire which half annihilated that City. As far as our information has gone, we believe the statement of our correspondent is perfectly accurate, aud that not a pice of the subscription has yet been distributed among those for whose benefit and immediate relief it was got up. The poor wretches, who were burnt out of their homes, who lost by the ravages of fire their clothes their furniture and all their means of ubsistence, were entitled, at the hands of those who had to make the division, to an instant attention to their wants. To enhance their misery, and to render them more completely distitute, the monsoon came on, and hunger damp and fever lent the aid of their destructive powers, to the calamities of the conflagration; and yet the aid of cimrity has been locked up in the coffers of those to whom the subscription has been intrusted. Shelter food and raiment were the immediate the crying wants and necessities of the poor creatures at Surat, and this to enable them to resist the superaded horrors of the inclement and drenching Monsoon. When the Sun is again bright in the heavens, when those who have through all their miseries weathered and lasted out the sickly season will have but small need of the fore borne charity; when the pepul tree and the badamiere are a sufficient home and shelter, we shall hear of a distribution of the alms of charity among the survivors of those for whom it was intended!

A statement in the Calcutta *Hurkaru* of the 12th instant, on the subject of the sale of a Sugar Estate, has much surprised us. We imagined Sugar cultivation in this country to be in a sort of chrysalis condition, but here we have an instance of the sale of a Sugar Estate in Bengal at a higher price than perhaps the very finest Estates in any of the Sugar colonies would have realised. A gentleman of the name of Charles Blake went to England for the purpose of disposing of his Estate called the Dobah Sugar works, and upon landing had an offer of £40,000 which his friends counselled him to reject, and to try the expedient of a Joint Stock Company. We presume that the Sugar, the produce of the Estate, was previously sufficiently well known, to divest the matter of all that scheming and flat-catching character with which the Joint Stock projects of the metropolis are generally so rife. Still we are startled at the price which was ultimately secured by the lucky adventurer. A Joint Stock Company was accordingly set on foot, and the Dobah Sugar works disposed of in 1200 £100 Shares, realizing therefore the enormous sum of £120000 upon an estate in a country in which Sugar cultivation is as yet in its infancy. Whatever may be the character of the sale, and we should augur well from the manner in which the Calcutta papers speak of it and of the gentleman whose speculation has been so prosperous, we should say it presents a promising aspect for those who are taking to the Sugar cultivation in this country. The Agricultural Societies at Calcutta and at Madras are devoting their earnest attention to the introduction of the best qualities of cane, [illegible] premiums for this object, which m[illegible]

some debate arose. Mr. Baines objected to the grant of 4,600l. to Dissenting ministers, French refugee clergy, and French refugee laity. He said that the Dissenters did not wish to have the money. Mr. Spring Rice observed, that there was a difference of opinion among the Dissenters on this point; and he would not consent to deprive many aged persons of a great comfort, because others objected to their receiving it. The grant was also supported by Sir Robert Inglis and Sir Edward Knatchbull, and passed.

Mr. Hume was opposed to the vote of 35,000l. for secret service money: he could not see why it was wanted in time of peace. And Mr. G. F. Young said, there was a prevalent notion that the money was used for election purposes. Mr. Rice replied—

That no portion of this sum ever had been, or ever could be applied to tke purposes of elections. The expenditure was under the direction of the three Secretaries of State for the purposes of their respective departments. They were bound on oath to administer the money for the purposes of their own departments only: there could therefore be no departure from that principle, unless the Secretaries or Under Secretaries were guilty of positive perjury and injustice towards the Crown, the House of Commons, and the country.

Mr. Hume said—

The fact was, this item of secret service money was, to a great extent, a legacy left to the country by the Tories. Their policy had been to assign annuities to such men as Oliver, Castles, and others of that stamp. (" *Hear, hear, hear !*") The Governments of former days having pledged the country to these payments, the present Ministers were too much impregnated with the principle of Ministerialism to allow of any infraction of bygone engagements; and thus it was that the country was saddled with the payment of a number of pensions, no matter what were the services of the recipients. He, however, trusted that the present Government would never afford encouragement to this species of expenditure.

The vote was agreed to.

For the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth, the sum of 9,928l. was proposed. Colonel Perceval, Sir R, Bateson, Lord Sandon, Mr. Plumptre, and others, opposed the grant; but it was carried by 52 to 10.

The remaining votes were agreed to, and the report ordered to be received the next day.

The Wills Bill was opposed by Sir Robert Inglis; who moved amendments against some of the clauses, which amendments were negatived by large majorities; and it went through the Committee. On Thursday the bill was read a third time, and passed.

Common Law Courts Bill. Mr. Spring Rice moved the third reading of this bill. Mr. Harvey objected to it, that it created three new places, with salaries of 1200l. a year each. It was a judicial job. Mr. Tooke said, it was an outrageous job. Sir John Campbell said, that the chief duty of the Commissioners would be the taxation of costs, and he did not think the number proposed by the bill too great. The bill passed, after a division of 17 to 39 against a new clause, whose intent is not stated, but which was prepared by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Caoutchouc Company Bill was passed on Wednesday, by a vote of 51 to 23.

London and Blackwall Commercial Railway. The report of the Committee on the bill for this railway was received, after a division of 64 to 27 against a moti to recommit the bill.

Brighton Railway. On the motion of Lord George Lennox, the report of the military engineer, which is in favour of Sir John Rennie's direct line of railway from London to Brighton, was referred to the Committee on the Brighton Ra

Copyric of Mr. Sergeant Tal-

Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Bill. On Monday, Lord William Bentinck moved the third reading of this bill. Mr. Robert Ferguson said that this bill interfered too much with private property, and that a shorter and more practicable line for a railway between Edinburgh and Glasgow might be found: he would therefore move that the bill be read a third time that day three months.

Sir James Graham opposed the bill, on the ground of the injury it would commit on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Canal Company; because it was resisted by many landowners, and absolutely destroyed the residence of one country gentleman.

Mr. Wallace reminded the House that the bill was supported by Edinburgh with 200,000, and Glasgow with 260,000 inhabitants, and by all the intermediate towns on the line; while of 272 landed gentlemen, 126 were in its favour, 86 neuter, and only 61 dissentients. As for the gentleman whose seat it was said it would destroy, it only cut off a sentry-box, called a porter's lodge, from his grounds. The fact was, that this railway would interfere with the porfits of a canal which divided 28 per cent., and with those of another which he would call the Ditch Canal, whose agents were now in London canvassing Members most indecently to oppose this bill.

Mr. Dunlop supported, Mr. Hope opposed the bill. It was read a third time, by 80 to 57, and passed.

Post-office. In reply to a question from Mr. Hume, as to whether it was intended to adopt Mr. Hill's plan of an universal postage, Mr. Labouchere said, that there had been some misapprehension on this subject—

The Commissioners of Post-office Inquiry had for some time past had under their consideration the question of the management of the Twopenny-post department in this metropolis, and they had considered Mr. Hill's plan; but they had not reported to the Treasury upon the subject. He hoped, however, that in a few days the report would be in a state to lay upon the table. The accidental circumstance of the Secretary to the Commission having been absent, had delayed the completion of the report. Thus much he might say, that undoubtedly in the report they had availed themselves of some of Mr. Hill's suggestions; but he thought it would be unfair to Mr. Hill to say that their report was a complete trial of the system proposed.

The five bills for consolidating and amending the laws for the regulation of the Post-office department, were read a third time on Wednesday, and passed, on the motion of the Earl of Lichfield.

Marriage Act Amendment Bill. The order of the day for the further consideration the report of this bill having been read on Wednesday, the Bishop of Hereford said, that there was much ambiguity in several of the clauses. Whatever the Dissenters might do, the clergy of the Establishment had made up their minds to solemnize marriage according to the old practice. The Earl of Shrewsbury said, that Roman Catholics would be deprived of nearly all the benefits of the bill, because by it only " detached buildings," could be licensed for the solemnization of matrimony; and to almost every Catholic chapel there was a school house, or other building attached. The Malmesbury wished the debate to be adjourned. Lord Cottenham said, that to adjourn the debate would be to defeat the bill; which must be passed before the 1st of July, if at all. Lord Malmesbury observed, that this was another instance of the evil arising from the tardy manner in which bills were sent up from the other House. The Earl of Fingall wished to introduce a clause to obviate the objection stated by Lord Shrewsbury. The Bishop of Gloucester would divide the House against the clause, if it were pressed in the absence of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Lord Lyndhurst said—

" This bill had been brought into the othe House on the 21st of April, and was sent up to their L ships on

Commons were persevered in, a matter apparently of very light substance would soon assume a grave character. He could not then enter further into the subject except to observe, how very odd it was that Members who supported the motion for granting the Committee, should have been so changed in their views of the subject by the increased expense,—for he knew no other circumstance connected with it in which any alteration had taken place. The cost originally proposed was 280*l.*; the grant moved in Committee was 400*l.*; that alteration certainly created enemies to the plan. He professed himself utterly at a loss to understand upon what ground the admission could be refused. Why should they placed a bouquet in their chamber, did they not find the air rendered more sweet? (*A laugh.*)

Captain Chetwynd seconded the motion, and the House divided, " Ayes," 92; Noes," 116; majority against the ladies, 24

ELECTIONS.—July 1.

London. The four Reform Members for the City are safe. The Tories pretend that Mr. Lyall is to be brought forward—modestly aspiring to one fourth of the representation of London. They may put Mr. Lyall *up*, but they will never put him *in*. The perfect organization, the diligence, good sense, and absence of fussy self-importance which distinguish the City Liberals and their leaders, give to an election there the satisfactory certainty of a business transaction.

Marylebone. Here electioneering matters are at sixes and sevens. Lord Teignmouth will have the undivided support of the Tories. Sir Samuel Whally insists on standing again; and Mr Murphy, we believe, threatens; Mr. Henry Bulwer has not announced his intentions,—though we have heard that he goes to Constantinople, as Mr. Urquhart's successor; and Mr. Benjamin Hall, whose withdrawal was rumoured several days ago, has not formally quitted the field—were the electors of our mind, they would not permit him to quit.

Finsbury. Mr. Duncombe and Mr. Wakley ought to be sure of their reelection; and indeed we have little doubt of their return. In addition to Mr. Basil Montague, Sir Felix Booth is talked of as a Tory candidate.

Tower Hamlets. Apparently nobody will venture on the hopeless attempt to an seat either Mr. Clay or Dr. Lushington.

Lambeth. The Tories not long since were loud in their professions of ability to oust Mr. D'Eyncourt to make room for Mr. Maurice Fitzgerald; but they seem to be rather quiet at present, and we hear little of the Knight of Kerry. There is a report that Mr. Charles Baldwin proprietor of the *Standard*, will be called upon by the Tories.

Southwark. We hear of no opposition as yet to the sitting Members, Mr. Harvey and Mr. Humphery.

Middlesex. Mr. Byng and Mr. Hume are again in the held. The only Tory candidate announced is Mr. Wood of Littleton. Mr. Byng, we suppose, is quite safe; and we dare say Mr. Hume might be, with proper exertion; but committees cannot be formed, or voters taken to the poll, without a considerable expenditure. Mr. Hume grudges this.

THE LATE KING.

We have heard that a day or two preceding that on which the late King breathed his last he inquired of the Earl of Munster, who is Constable of Windsor Castle, whether he had the baton of that office in his possession? and upon being answered in the negative, his Majesty instantly, although very considerably enfeebled, directed that it should be brought from the Jewel-room into that he

his marriage—and wanted seven years. His Majest children, both dead in infa

TH

THE P

The palace of St James on Wednesday morning waited for. Long before palace were crowed, ever position being filled with bility. The space in the dow at which her Majes and even the parapets ab O'Connell, in the front tracted considerable att cheering most vehement into St James's street the on either of the two roy present. A guard of hon of St James's street, and a facing the drawing rooms. sands of ladies were congre her Majesty would, during clamation, present herself t the painted chamber whic crowd was permitted to yards of the window. and a party of metrop this, as on all public occas arrangements were made i the free ingress of the people be truly said that, when the did take place, it was given rald while the Queen herself ple. In the first line of spe members of Parliament, and who exercised his powerful hailing his new Sovereign. guard of honour in the court shalmen and the Queen's household drums and trump north side of the space, betw lace, were the sergeants at their large gilt maces, and on the opposite side, near Majesty was to stand, were dismounted and uncovere rencieux king of arms), acti splendid tabard, richly em collar of SS; James Cathr rald; C. G. Young, Esq., Blount, Esq, Chester heral ly embroidered, and silver man, portcullis pursuivant croix pursuivant; Mr Geor suivant; and Mr Thomas suivant, also wore embrode

At exactly a quarter bef from Kensington for St. J in the following order:—

Three o

Six

A royal carriage, Chamberlain, and Earl A

Detachmen

The private state carriag Duches of Kent, and Lady

Detachment of Roy

A royal carriage, contai Flora Hastings.

A party

At the time of

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

…e time of its being read the …e for a few moments with …old. Garter King-at-Arms …clamation with the formu… …ich was instantly taken up … and repeated amid renew… …ying gracefully the whole …beisances of her subjects. …pplauses burst forth with …

…PERS ON THE NEW …T COURT.

…King, the accession of the …ew reign, have, of course, …tion and discussion for the …*imes*, which a few days ago …ations against the Dutchess …ttempts to coax her daught… …to a fury on Monday— …so much as one message of …the King's health has been …ajesty's illness, from 'the …afflicted household of Wind… …as dictated by a becoming …r those laws of decorum and …late the precedings of civi… …viation from which towards …e ascribed by the public, not … alike to the innocent and … Family, we leave to be de… …fact be in accordance with the …e considered by every right… …*cent and revolting*. For the …, that not the Princess Victoria, …t off on Wednesday last a mes… …ng then on his way to England, … having reference to *the forma… …istry*. If this be so, or indeed … affairs of the realm will be in …another fortnight has expired. …one object at heart in relation … now opening upon the people …he future Sovereign may be …*r leading-strings*, and to act …good sense undisturbed and …*sible and selfish back-stairs* …are all the parties concerned, …etect! and detecting, *will not …guing, sordid, female, foreign …*

…r of the rival Tory journal; …d all concurrence in the sen… …alf of the Conservative party— …pretends to call itself Conser… …y to indulge in a torrent of …licious insinuation against an …ember of the Royal Family …oman too, who, in addition to her …on with which the Royal Family …tened, and which has indeed …rounds for deep and painful …rge abont to take place pecu… …wn. * * We fell that it is …s—we claim, and who will …ull warrant and authority on …ous body of the Conservatives …nim and repudiate the senti… …lings exhibited, towards the …cle to which we allude. The … participation in such senti… …d them, and those who ex…

falsehood. But there are *traffickers and tracklers* in all parties; in all there are camp followers; and *the Conservatives apparently have their share*. These are personages whom we would willingly save the trouble of disavowing *us*. They are not the subjects of our formal disclaimer, simply because we hold them in contempt. They are in consternation at our cool defiance of resentments, which they fancy may overflow upon themselves, and *postpone their chance of that Court favor* in some quarters, which we can tell them *it was long ago decreed that they should not be blessed with*. A month or two will teach the country whose views have been the soundest, whose judgement the keenest, whose estimate of characters and calculation of national prospects have been the most deserving of public trust and confidence."

The *Times* was also unfortunate in an attack on the declaration of the Queen to the Council—

"Subscribing to all that has been announced as to the correct and becoming manner in which her Majesty, on this first performance of a public duty, read the declaration composed for her, and demeaned herself before the members of her Council we are still bound to regard that declaration on the same constitutional ground which governs the construction of King's speeches to Parliament—as merely the declaration of the Minister by whom it was framed. And who is that Minister? No other than Lord Melbourne, the Whig slave of the Radical Joseph Hume, and of the anti-Saxon Papist, O'Connell—the some Lord Melbourne who has for these two last years and more been levying open was against, or trickily undermining, the ancient laws the fundamental insitutions, and the Protestant Monarchy of Great Britain. Has he (under the tuition of Middlesex Joseph) turned black into white? Has this Whig-Radical 'Ethiopian changed his skin?'—'this leper' of Popery 'his spots?' The speech of yesterday was Lord Melbourne's speech, and what was its character? Why, the greater portion of it a string of commonplaces; and one part something worse, for it was a mixture of implied misrepresentations and dangerous, because indefinite, pledges. Lord Melbourne makes the young Queen congratulate herself on succeeding a Monarch whose 'desire to promote the amelioration of the laws and institutions of the country has rendered his name the object of general attachment and veneration.' Now, here is an assumption which involves a notorious falsehood. It is positively *untrue* that *King William desired* to promote those schemes of factions and revolutionary policy which Lord Melbourne chooses to designate by the word ameliorations.'"

This provoked a bitter retort from the *True Sun*, with which we conclude our newspaper fragments for the present week—

"The *Times*, smarting under the gentlemanly but severe and indignant castigation which it yesterday received from the *Morning Post*, in the name of the entire Conservattve body, seeks to vent its rage and disappointment by charging a direct falsehood on the first royal declaration of the new reign. The *Times* denies that her Majesty 'succeeds to a Sovereign whose constant regard for the rights and liberties of his subjects, and whose desire to promote the amelioration of the laws and institutions of the country, have rendered his name the object of general attachment and veneration.' For, says the *Times*, these 'ameliorations' were 'schemes of factious and revolutionary policy' and 'King William detested and abhorred' them; but it was his unhappy condition' to be 'cruelly coeaced,' What a pitiful wretch this makes of the late Sovereign. *No honest man would or could have been so 'coerced.'* While his mortal frame is yet scarcely cold, here is a journal which assumes to be the very pink of loyalty, branding him, by implir cation, with the meanest cowar- dice, the basest hypocrisy and treachery if not treason to the country. And

he had nothing to do with throwing a knocker in at the window of a lady who was ill on Thursday night. [This lady was the wife of the Reverend Mr. Cookesley, who is since dead, and who, while ill, was greatly frightened by a knocker being thrown late at night through her window.] Dr. Hawtrey said, he believed Mr. Jesse not to have been of that party. The knocker was thrown from a *nobleman's* carriage. The Magistrates determined to proceed with the case asone of felony; when the evidence of the Reverend Mr. Carter, the Reverend Dr. Hawtrey, and several of the Eton scholars was taken. From this it appeared, that late on Thursday night, Mr. Jesse and a friend of his, whose name was not made public, went to the window of the 'lower chamber' of the college, and gave some of the scholars some wine; that he asked for the loan of a rope, which was given to him; and with it he contrived to wrench off the sceptre from the statue. The evidence being complete, the Magistrates deemed it their duty to send the case to the Sessions; but consented to admit the accused to bail, himself in 100l. and two sureties in 50l. each. The bail was soon found, and Mr. Jesse was liberated.

[Of course he will be off: Mr. Heneage Jesse is a gentleman, and will escape the puuishment which would be awarded to a clown.]

Mr.—Jesse, one of the principals in the outrage at Windsor, is fond of practical jokes; as, if we have been truly informed, it was Mr. Jesse and Mr. C. Sheridan that carried Dr.——, *nolens volens*, in an omnibus, about two miles, in his dressing-gown and nightcap: we will not say more.—*Morning Post*.

Among the dishes furnished for the *monstre* dinner given by Louis Philip at Versailles on Saturday, were 4,043 fowls, 300 chickens, 100 pheasants, 60 sheep, and 3,000lb of salt-water fish The quantity of wine is stated at 8,000 bottles; the consumption of sugar 2,000lb. The early vegetables, fruits, and flowers, were brought from a great distance. It is said that the Civil List paid more than 6,000f. for the the octroi duty at Versailles on the different objects for the banquet. It would excite astonishment, could the bill of fare be dissected article by article.

The steamer Ben Sherrod, Captain Castleman, left New Orleans on Sunday morning, the 7th of May bound to Louisville; and on the night of the 8th, when about thirty miles below Natchez, she was found to be enveloped in flames, and out of nearly two hundred persons on board, only about fifty or sixty were saved. In a few minutes after the fire was discovered, the whole boat was enveloped in flames. So rapid was the spread of the fire, and so destitute were those on board of all means of escape, that nothing could be saved, not even the register of the boat; so that it is impossible to say how many were lost, or what were their names. The passengers and crew amounted to over 150. One scene was distressing in the extreme, A young and beautiful lady, on hearing the cry of fire, rushed out of the ladies' cabin, in her loose dress, in search of her husband, at the same time holding her infant to her bosom. In endeavouring to go forward, her dress caught fire, and was torn from her back to save [illegible] After witnessing her husband fall into the [illegible] forward part of the boat, unable to reach [illegible] with her child into the water, seized a [illegible] carried by the current within eight yard[s] but just as she had seized a rope the [illegible] boat mother and child sunk to rise [illegible] *Paper*.

The Vice-Chancellor, on Wedn[esday] junction obtained by Mr. Piddi[ngton] selling Bowqua teas. Sir Lan[ce]

non commissioned officers of the [illegible] colonel, and not to the officers of the [illegible] ed that for several days overtures had b[een] to join in a conspiracy to take away the [illegible] that the precise mode of committing the a[ct] revealed to them. They had attended sever[al] ings, where they were supplied with liquor, [illegible] ed the rank of captain. They affirmed that sim[ilar] tempts at seduction had been made in several othe[r] giments quartered in Paris. On Sunday morning, t[hey] were told that the project was to be carried into execu[-] tion on the following day—that a riot was to be creat- ed, not only in the Place de Greve but in the ball- room itself, during which the person of the King would be seized, or he would be put to death; that the troops had nothing to fear, as the insurgents, relying upon their patriotism and good sense, would not fire upon them as was done in 1830. The authorities considered these communications worthy of attenion, and police officers were sent to the rendezvous pointed out, where they arrested five persons, armed with swords and daggers, and having a number of cartridges, which they asserted had been made for three years, but which must have been recently made, as the materials were found to be journals of the present year. Shortly afterwards a sixth man arrived, who was immediately seized and searched. In his pocket were found a list of ten names, and a letter from an emissary who had been sent to Lisle to take advantage of the distress of the workmen there; and who expresses his regret that he finds them too peaceably inclined, but at the sametime promises to persevere. Since this first arrest, several other persons have been taken into custody; and among them are a Surgeon at the Hospital of Val de Grace, several medical students, a man who appeared before the Court of Peers as a witness in the affair of Lunéville, and a house-painter, who was lately a soldier in the 51st regiment. This person appears to have acted as agent between the soldiers and the other conspirators. He was arrested in the barrack of the regiment. Notwithstanding the statements of the ministerial journal, we persist in maintaining the accuracy of the facts we published yesterday, as well as of those we have above related."—*Galignani's Messenger*, *June* 25.

In the permission which the Pope has just granted for the marriage of the Duke of Orleans with the Princess of Mechlenburg, a Protestant, is the following proviso: "On the express condition that our well-beloved son, the Duke of Orleans, &c., shall every day pray and exhort the woman who is about to be united to him, and shall endeavour to bring her back to the flock of the Church; on condition also, that all the children born of this marriage, whether male or female, shall be brought up in the Catholic Apostolic, and Roman religion."—*Spectator*, *April* 22.

The following extracts are taken from a very interesting paper, entitled *Lunacy in France*, in the *New Monthly Magazine* for this month:—

Speaking of the survey of Salpetiere, and the female inmates, the writer thus continues—"The guardian who [illegible] ded us through the wards was herself a remarkable [illegible] e of what kindness and attention will effect in even [illegible] ses of lunacy. We were remarking to Pari- [illegible] f medical man of the establishment) "on [illegible] intelligeuce of her details and the pains [illegible] very thing to us, when he remarked. [illegible] ieve that she was one of the worst [illegible] ment;' she entered here fifteen [illegible] hopeless state of melancholy [illegible] t of her husband. In a [illegible] n to a joyous and buoyant [illegible] f three years, kindness [illegible] told

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

RUSSIA.

...tate Gazette announces, under date the 31st ult., that the Imperial Court ...the summer residence of Czarscojeselo. ...was not to leave for the provinces of New ...the Caucasus before the month of August, ...and military manœuvres, which are to take ...he steppes situate round Wosnesenk, stood ...September. The Empress was to proceed to ...sia for the sake of sea bathing.

There are, it appears, now in the government of Saratof 103 German colonies, consisting of 10,638 families, forming together a population of 103,414 inhabitants. The colony of Sarepta is the most ancient of all, having been founded in 1765. After the peace of Adrianople in 1830, upwards of 60,000 colonists arrived in Russia from Bulgaria and Rumelia. The German colonies have rendered incalculable services to the empire. They re claimed immense tracts of unproductive, land, and taught the Russian farmers the elements of rural economy, which the latter have made of late such rapid and extensive progress.—*The True Sun, June* 15.

RUSSIAN CAVALRY.

The *Frankfort Journal* gives the following details respecting the intended grand review of cavalry, which is to take place this summer in the south of Russia:—"Towards the latter end of August all the cavalry under command of Count de Witt, Inspector-general of the colonised cavalry, will be assembled round the town of Wornesensk, 20 miles from Odessa, one of the chief districts of this cavalry. They are composed of 4 corps, each consisting of 32 regiments, which are subdivided into 350 squadrons, forming an effective mounted force of 40,000 men, together with 16 batteries of field artillery. The Emperor will arrive at the beginning of September, accompanied by the Empress, and attended by a most numerous and brilliant staff. Many foreign Princes are expected, but their names are not yet known; and the whole diplomatic corps will meet his Majesty. All these guests will be lodged at the expense of the Emperor, in a style of unexampled elegance and comfort, will have carriages and horses alloted to them from the royal stables and will be served from the court kitchens. The preparations for their reception are upon an immense scale, being much more extensive than those at Kalisch in 1835. The extraordinary expenses of this review have been set down by several journals at six millions of roubles; but they will not approach this sum. Of the four corps of which the review will be composed, none will be obliged to remove from their usual quarters, except the dragoons, who will have to make a march of 15 days, and will then be supplied with rations from the stores of the troops on the spot. This corps of dragoons, which is formed of 8 regiments of 11 squadrons each, is in a state of great perfection, although it is a new creation of the Emperor's. At the side of the dragoons will be placed the 54 squadrons of cuirassiers under the Count de Witt, magnificent body. This great mass will be completed by 12 regiments of lancers and 4 of hussars. Notwithstanding the collection of this large force in one point, not a single man has been withdrawn from the cavalry attached to the se... corps of infantry of the grand army. Hence the a... of the whole cavalry may be easily ascertain... every infantry corps has attached to it a divi... cavalry of 4,400 men, making togethe... horse guards amount to 16,000, which... added to the 40,000 colonised caval... of 86,800. To these again there re... 40,000 Cossacks, whom the E... this year in several countrie... Don.—*Galignanis Messen...*

and coffee, the shawls of Cachemire, and the finer sorts of tea, will by this new channel avoid the risks and delays of a long sea voyage, together with the loss of interest which is always considerable on articles of so much value. It is well known besides that the rich aroma of the coffee of Mocha, and the delicate flavour of the finer sorts of tea, is sensibly deteriorated by a long sea voyage, and that the teas and coffees brought by caravans command a much higher price than the others. We are assured that several of the leading houses in Paris have already made arrangements for turning this new enterprise to profit; and we have no doubt that its tendency will be to make Egypt what it once was, the general entrepot for the riches of the East, while the French ports in the Mediterranean, and particularly Marseillies, will feel from it the most favourable effects. From the relative situation of this country, it is evident that France must become the great channel of communication between the north of Europe and the East including Egypt, India and all the intermediate territories; and in consequence of the arrangements already entered into between the French and English Governments, the whole of the correspondence of Great Britain with her Oriental possessions will henceforth pass through the French post-office. The advantages of all kinds are incalculable; but that which we value the most is the additional guarantee it affords against the possibility of a rupture between two countries which it is much more reasonable to call natural friends than natural enemies, as was the fashion in the last generation.—*Galignani's Messenger, June* 22.

CHARLES SHAW'S MEMOIRS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

These volumes contain an autobiography of the author from his school days till the termination of the late war in Portugal. To this are added the letters he wrote to various friends whilst in the service of Donna Maria, as well as his correspondence from the formation of the British Legion till the Colonel retired from the Army, in consequence of some personal misunderstanding between him and Evans, owing to which he sinks the title of "General," which the Westminster M. P. bestowed upon him.

The leading defect of the works is its want of selection The author tell *all* that occurs to himself, without reference to its general interest. Its meritorious points are various. It strikingly and truly paints the character of a plain, rough straightforward, stirring "old soldier;" it racily exhibits the life of a soldier on service, with its strange mixture of the laughable, the terrible, and the exciting; it enables us to read a page in the art of crimping as well as in that of managing gentlemen adventurers when fairely embarked in their glorious enterprise and throws a light upon the characters of the adventures themselves. The Memoirs also give a pretty regular account of the Anti-Miguel war, from the firt departure from London till Colonel Shaw and his regiment of Scotch Fusileers were started from Portugal, without either pay or gratuities; in which narrative, though there is nothing perhaps strictly new, so far as relates to public events, there, is much that is curious in detail and penetrating in the observation of characters. The Correspondence, written day by day whilst impressions were fresh and strong, besides presenting a graphic personal narrative of the war in ... contains the best account we have yet seen of ... war, so far as the British are concerned, ...mencement to its conclusion. In the ... Shaw to his brothers in arms before ... expedition, we see the vanity, inex... of consideration with which the enter... on, as well as the selfish and aristo... work amongst the dandy Legionists. ...ites to his family from Spain, there ...t often, from the character of the ...ount of the marches, bat...es, and start and be able to judge for themselves, without mixing with those who had been accustomed to suffering and to mutiny whenever they wished to carry their point. Don Pedro sent for me, and told me he expected great things of my countrymen. I was most anxious he should take a view of these "Scotch Liberators" before they were disguised as soldiers; but no, he would not; only agreeing that they should have a quarter separate from the English This was of consequence; and I resolved to make the separation as great as possible, these Scotch being the most knowing fellows I ever encountered. They were not riotous, but they were sullenly "methodic;" and it is but justice to give Captain Lawrie credit for the manner he had contrived to prevent mutiny during a long and hazardous voyage from Glasgow.

Reform had been much agitated in Scotland; union societies had been formed; and, from the technical language used by these men, I suspected they had thought it prudent to leave their Glasgow looms, and try what effect the liberating air of Portugal might have on the memory of the Police-officers in their native towns. The greatest proportion were young; I therefore had some hopes, although the second day after the fellows landed I was puzzled.

All were assembled in a large room; and, hearing some dispute, I entered, when I was saluted with "Silence!" "Order!" "Let's hear what the Cornal has to say." "Stan back, let's hear how he'll answer the Comitea." Upon this, five fellows advanced, the speaker taking off his cap. He pulled out a paper and said, "We five are deputed by our freens to show you the undermentioned written conditions, which if yon don't agree to, we shan't serve, and Donna Maria may gang to h—l." Reading the conditions, I saw they wished 2l. 10s. per month, the English being promised only 2l. 5s. I told them the English had fought well with me, and Ishould not agree to the Scotch getting 5s. more; so if they did not choose, they might all "gang where they wanted to sen' Dony Maria." This caused a great hubbub; and the five returned to a room whence they reappeared after a while. During the interval, I had been asking the fellows the different places from whence came; having thus gained a little popularity, the five fellows readvancing, I asked them in an authoritative voice "Who they were?" They said they had been delegates in Glasgow, and had been appointed a "Comitea" for the volunteers who had engaged at the Salt Market station. I said in the army I had never heard of the word "Comitea," and asked what the word meant. I would not understand any explanation; at last one of them, a smart looking fellow, said "Lord, Cornal, I see you ken wael eneugh what a Comitea is; but I'll tell ye the fac. of the matter is, a wheen o' us join thegether, and we ca overselves the *Comitea*, and we gar a' the others dae what we like." I instantly said, "O, I understand completely what it is. I see, a Comitea is a Cornal. Call me either the one or the other, as I shall gar ye dae what I like." This explanation of "Comitea" caused a regular row; their threatening not to serve, and my telling them they may be off, brought it to a crisis, and made them come to other terms; as they confessed the enemy's batteries at the mouth of the river prevented their getting away; so after deep consideration they agreed to serve, provided they were paid in *British currency, the soldier getting the advantage of the exchange.* I agreed; but what this meant I really did not understand: the Comitea called on me to explain how many mills (*i. e.* milrees) to the pound sterling. This was a terrible puzzler; so without answering the "Comitea," I began asking the other fellows whether they had worked in a cottonmill, carding mill, woollen mill, each giving different answers; so all this "row" finished with "D—n all mills and comiteas, hurrah for Colonel Shaw and Dony Maree!" and thus were the Scotch Fusileers formed.

Discipline, however, again worked wonders, and native courage did the rest: though the first ti...

throw distance in the en... Adjutant had a list of th... and who were to pay ... "We, the undersigned ... I heard a terrible row ... asked what was the m... voices, "Only think, C... sign ourselves thieves!" ... fact that they had stole... that; but its ae thing st... to sign himself a thief. ... give me the paper." ... word *stole*, and inserte... good humour.

In some particular p... ting the men to remain ... path on which a great ... Horrid groans and unn... spot. In visiting the se... which had come from ... dead. This put the sen... time after I found some ... these dogs, and had sold... derick, an old French s... staurateur's shop in Opo... before this, held a court-m... ing to their quarters the... firing so close, I went to s... dog had been sentenced to... disinterred that night, and... *sadas navas*. Thus the S... would-be *bons vivans* of Op...

MISCE...

The law Courts in the W... frequent "breezes" which in... tremely refreshing, although ... be the predominant characte... following dialogue which rec... witness was on the boards:—

Mr. Batty (one of the cou... and addressing witness): W... matter?

Sir Joshua Rowe (the jud... for a counsel to stand on his ... witness.

Mr. Batty (quite compo... your story.

Sir Joshua: Do you not ... for a counsel to stand?

Mr. Batty (yawning): A... retaining his seat).

Sir Joshua: It is disres... usual, etc. (repeating as ante...

Mr. Batty: Witness, go o... hear what you have to say.

The Attorney-general then ... nued the examination, as he ... The chief justice desisted, ... task he had imposed upon hi... of the Learned Barrister wa... abortive.—*John Bull, June* ...

True Politeness.—Phili... I look upon (says Colonel C... I ever did see; for when he ... sideboard, he turned his ba... be ashamed to fill as much a... I called doing the fair thing ...

The Whale-Ship "Ad... *Grace* of Liverpool, arrived ... nesday from Virginia, with ca... some particulars of the *Advic*... one of the whale ships that wa...